

**REMARKS****I. INTRODUCTION**

Claims 1, 10, 20, 21 and 26 have been amended. Claims 9, 11, and 19 have been cancelled. No new matter has been added. Thus, claim 1-8, 10, 12-18, and 20-26 are now pending in the present application. In view of the above amendments and the following remarks, it is respectfully submitted that all of the pending claims are allowable.

**II. THE 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) REJECTIONS SHOULD BE WITHDRAWN**

Claims 1, 3-11, 13-20, and 26 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over 6,462,805 to Wu et al. ("Wu") in view of 4,093,356 to Bigelow ("Bigelow"). (Office Action 5/12/06 Office Action, p. 2, ¶ 3).

Amended independent claim 1 contains an added recitation from claim 9 and recites "[a] device for displaying images comprising: a back light within the device for generating light and transmitting light from within the device toward an external surface thereof; a first circular X-polarizer having a first side adjacent to a first side of the back light: *a liquid crystal display set to quarter-wave retardation* having a first side adjacent to a second side of the first circular X-polarizer; a mirror having a first side adjacent to the first side of the liquid crystal display; and a second circular X-polarizer having a first side adjacent to a second side of the liquid crystal display." Examiner rejected claim 9 as obvious over Wu and Bigelow, it is respectfully submitted that the incorporated portion of claim 9, that recites "a liquid crystal display set to quarter-wave retardation," is not disclosed in either Wu or Bigelow. Wu neither suggests nor discloses setting the LCD to a quarter wave retardation. Wu requires setting the

LCD into a focal-conic state where only an unknown “portion of the partially-altered light will have a circular polarity handedness corresponding to the handedness of circular polarizer” (Wu, col. 8, ll. 5-14). This means that a portion of the light passing through focal conic LCD gets polarized the same way as the Circular polarizer 330A (and passes through the polarizer) and a portion gets polarized in various other ways and gets blocked by 330A. (Wu, Fig 3-B; col8, ll. 5-14). In contrast, the LCD in the claimed invention *will always result in Y circularly polarized light* passing through the Linear X-Polarizer of Circular Polarizer 20, resulting in *exactly* half of the light passing through. Thus, the amount of light that passes through, in the claimed invention, is larger and more predictable than disclosed in Wu. Bigelow teaches using the LCD as a linear filter and thus does not cure the deficiencies of Wu. (Bigelow, col. 3 ll. 10-15). These deficiencies render the stated obviousness objections moot, and so it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claim 1, should be withdrawn and all claims depending therefrom (claims 3-8) are allowable and the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 should be withdrawn.

Independent claim 10 recites “generating images using a *liquid crystal display set to quarter wave retardation* interposed between the second circular X-polarizer and the first circular X-polarizer.” For the same reasons discussed above related to claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claim 10, should be withdrawn and all claims depending therefrom (claims 13-18) are allowable and the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 should be withdrawn.

Independent claim 20 recites “a *liquid crystal display set to quarter wave retardation* having a first side adjacent to a first side of the mirror and a second side of the internal circular X-polarizer to display images.” For the same reasons discussed above related to claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 of claim 20 should

be withdrawn.

Independent claim 26 recites "*a liquid crystal display set to quarter wave retardation* situated between the first circular X-polarizer and the external surface." For the same reasons discussed above related to claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claim 26 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 should be withdrawn.

Claims 2 and 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Wu in view of Bigelow further in view of 6,738,117 to Minakuchi ("Minakuchi"). (Office Action 5/12/06 Office Action, p. 5, ¶ 3). Claims 2 and 12 depend on claims 1 and 10, respectively. Dependent claims include all of the elements and limitations of its respective independent claims. For the same reasons discussed above related to claim 1 Wu and Bigelow are deficient. Minakuchi does not cure the deficiencies of Wu and Bigelow because it does not teach *a liquid crystal display set to quarter-wave retardation*. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 2 and 12 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 should be withdrawn.

Claims 21-23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Wu in view of Bigelow further in view of 6,652,977 to Kotchick et al. ("Kotchick"). (Office Action 5/12/06 Office Action, p. 6, ¶ 3). Independent claim 21 recites "*a liquid crystal display set to quarter wave retardation* situated between the first circular X-polarizer and the external surface." For the same reasons discussed above related to claim 1 Wu and Bigelow are deficient. Kotchick does not cure the deficiencies of Wu and Bigelow because it does not teach *a liquid crystal display set to quarter-wave retardation*. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection should be withdrawn and all claims depending therefrom (22 and 23) are allowable and the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 should be withdrawn.

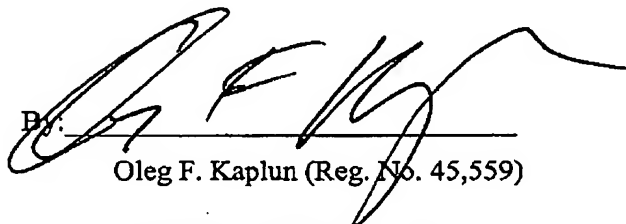
Claims 24 and 25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Wu in view of Bigelow further in view of Kotchick further in view of 5,548,208 to Moldskred et al. ("Moldskred"). (Office Action 5/12/06 Office Action, p. 7, ¶ 2). Claims 24 and 25 depend on claim 21. Dependent claims include all of the elements and limitations of its respective independent claims. For the same reasons discussed above related to claim 21 Wu, Bigelow, and Kotchick are deficient. Moldskred does not cure the deficiencies of Wu, Bigelow, and Kotchick because it does not teach *a liquid crystal display set to quarter-wave retardation*. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 24 and 25 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 should be withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

It is therefore respectfully submitted that all of the presently pending claims are allowable. All issues raised by the Examiner having been addressed, an early and favorable action on the merits is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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By:   
Oleg F. Kaplun (Reg. No. 45,559)

Fay Kaplun & Marcin, LLP  
150 Broadway, Suite 702  
New York, New York 10038  
Tel: (212) 619-6000  
Fax: (212) 619-0276